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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/628,847	07/28/2003	James Jannard	NOCODE2.005C3	6079

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EXAMINER
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DANG, HUNG XUAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2873

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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07/29/2008

ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

jcartee@kmob.com  
eOAPilot@kmob.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/628,847	<b>Applicant(s)</b> JANNARD ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> HUNG X. DANG	<b>Art Unit</b> 2873	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 July 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 14-32, 35, 37-39 and 41-67 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 14-32, 35, 37-39 and 41-67 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

1. The amendment filed on 7/18/08 has been entered.

### **Claims Rejection Under 35 USC – 112**

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 14-32, 35, 37-39 and 41-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The newly added language to claim 14 “at least one video unit being supported by the frame, the video unit being in electrical communication with the audio device, the video unit being viewable by the user of the eyeglass with the variable light attenuation of the lens being adjustable to permit a desired amount of visible light to pass through the lens in response to the electronic control signal” No support can be found in the original disclosure for this recitation.

The newly added language to claim 22 “at least a first lens, the first lens comprising a video unit and having variable light attenuation, the video unit being in electrical communication with the audio device, the video unit being viewable by a wearer of the eyeglass with the light attenuation of the lens permitting a desired amount

of light to pass through the lens toward an eye of the wearer of the eyeglass” No support can be found in the original disclosure for this recitation.

The newly added language to claim 38 “a video unit being supported by the frame and being in communication with the wireless transceiver, the video unit being viewable by the user of the eyeglass with the light attenuation of the lens permitting a desired amount of light to pass through the lens toward an eye of the wearer of the eyeglass ” No support can be found in the original disclosure for this recitation.

The remaining claims are dependent upon the above rejected base claim and thus inherit the deficiency thereof.

### **Claims Rejection Under 35 USC - 103**

**3.** The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 14-21, 30, 31, 35, 51, 52 and 55-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Swab et al** (6,769,767) in view of **Bylander** (5,654,786).

Swab et al discloses eyewear with exchangeable temples housing a transceiver forming AD HOC networks with other device comprises eyeglass frame having an

interactive device electronic device support by the frame (see figure 1 and the related disclosure).

Swab et al does not disclose the lens configured to have variable light attenuation.

Bylander, however, discloses the lens 50 configured to have variable light attenuation.

Because Swab et al and Bylander are both from the same field of endeavor, the purpose of controlling the amount of light that is transmitted through the lens as disclosed by Bylander would have been recognized as an art pertinent art of Swab et al.

It would have been obvious, therefore, at the time the invention was made to a person having skill in the art to construct the eyeglasses frame, such as the one disclosed by Swab et al, with the lens configured to have variable light attenuation, such as disclosed by Bylander for the purpose of controlling the amount of light that is transmitted through the lens.

### **Claims Rejection Under 35 USC – 103**

**4.** Claims 22-29, 32, 37-49, 53, 54 and 59-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Swab et al** (6,769,767) in view of **Young** (4,149,780) further in view of **Vogt et al** (5,606,743 in IDS filed 7/28/03).

Swab et al discloses eyewear with exchangeable temples housing a transceiver forming AD HOC networks with other device comprises eyeglass frame having an

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interactive device electronic device support by the frame (see figure 1 and the related disclosure).

Swab et al does not disclose the first lens to pivot relative to the frame between at least first and second positions, wherein the lens provides a first magnitude of light attenuation when the first lens is in a first position and less light attenuation when the first lens is pivoted to the second position.

Young, however, discloses the first lens to pivot relative to the frame between at least first and second positions, wherein the lens provides a first magnitude of light attenuation when the first lens is in a first position and less light attenuation when the first lens is pivoted to the second position (see figure 1 and the related disclosure.)

Because Swab et al and Young are both from the same field of endeavor, the purpose of controlling the amount of light that is transmitted through the lens as disclosed by Young would have been recognized as an art pertinent art of Swab et al.

It would have been obvious, therefore, at the time the invention was made to a person having skill in the art to construct the eyeglasses frame, such as the one disclosed by Swab et al, with the first lens to pivot relative to the frame between at least first and second positions, wherein the lens provides a first magnitude of light attenuation when the first lens is in a first position and less light attenuation when the first lens is pivoted to the second position, such as disclosed by Young for the purpose of controlling the amount of light that is transmitted through the lens.

Swab et al does not disclose the speaker to be pivoted with respect to the frame to rigidly position.

Vogt et al disclose the speaker 76 to be pivoted with respect the frame to rigidly position (see at least figure 6 and the related disclosure.)

It would have been obvious, therefore, at the time the invention was made to a person having skill in the art to construct the eyeglasses frame, such as the one disclosed by Swab et al, with the speaker to be pivoted with respect to the frame rigidly position, such as disclosed by Vogt et al for the purpose of easy to adjust the earphone.

### **Response To Applicant's Argument**

5. Applicant's arguments filed 7/18/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argued that prior art eyewear is designed to allow light to pass through the lens and into the eye of the wearer. However, this light decreases the contrast of a video image and causes the image to be faded or washed out. As a result, it is exceedingly difficult for the wearer of prior art eyewear to visually perceive a rich, high-contrast image from the heads-up display unit. Therefore, in order to improve the functionality and visibility of the video unit. Claims 14, 22 and 38 provides an eyeglass that has a uniquely configured light-attenuation lens assembly used with the video unit. This unique eyeglass product allows the amount of visible light passing through the lens to be reduced via light attenuation so that the user can easily see a rich, high-contrast image from the video unit. This truly represents a significant and meaningful advance over the references, which do not even suggest or contemplate such a feature or capability. Indeed, these advantages are a tremendous enhancement for heads-up

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display technology. This argument is not persuasive because the claims contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

the newly added language to claims 14, 22 and 38 "a video unit being supported by the frame and being in communication with the wireless transceiver, the video unit being viewable by the user of the eyeglass with the light attenuation of the lens permitting a desired amount of light to pass through the lens toward an eye of the wearer of the eyeglass " No support can be found in the original disclosure for this recitation

**6.** Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Examiner Dang at telephone number (571) 272-2326.

7/08

/HUNG DANG/

PRIMARY EXAMINER

TC 2800